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Head Direction Signal Contributes to Landmark Navigation on the Radial Arm Maze

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Introduction

- The head direction signal is thought to be important for spatial performance.¹
- Otoconia-deficient *tilted* mice have intact brains with degraded head direction cell signals.²

Aim

To determine whether the degraded head direction signal of *tilted* mice is associated with landmark navigation.

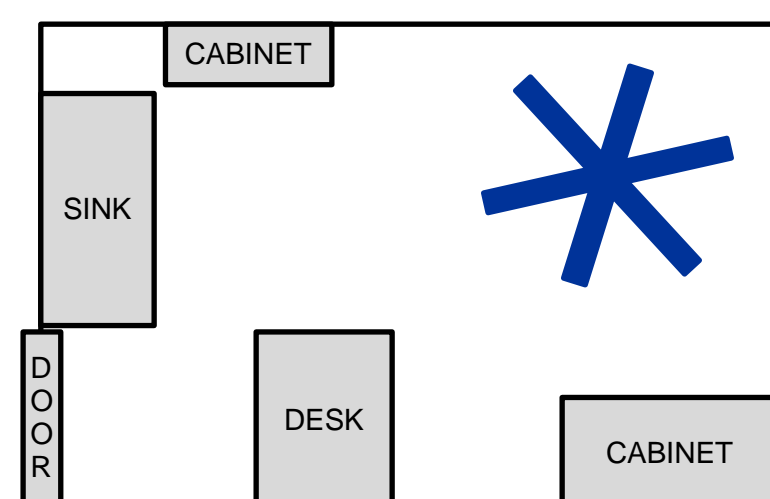
Method

Subjects

- Male homozygous *tilted* mice and heterozygous littermate controls

Apparatus

- 6-arm Radial Maze in open room



Procedure

1. Pre-exploration:

- All arms baited; maze in a different room
- One 10-min trial per day, for two days

2. Training:

Landmark Navigation:

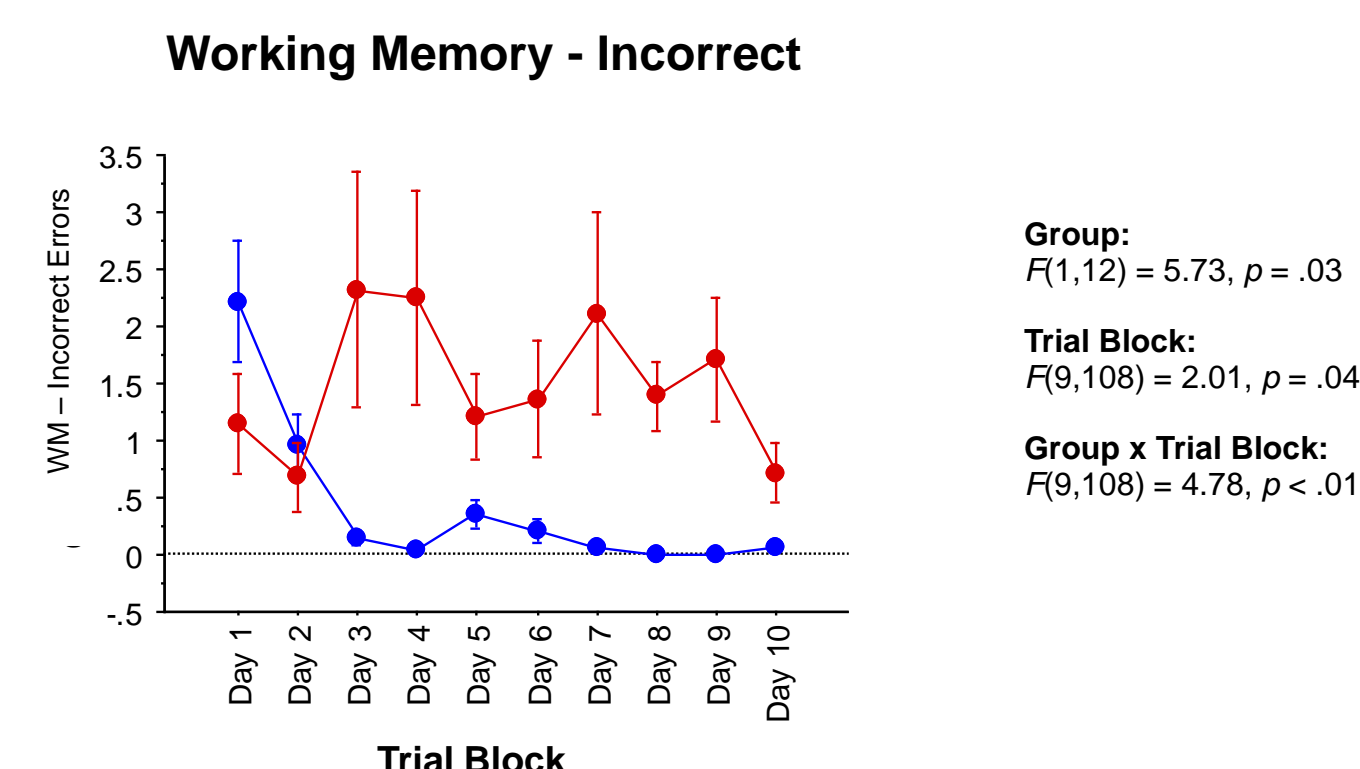
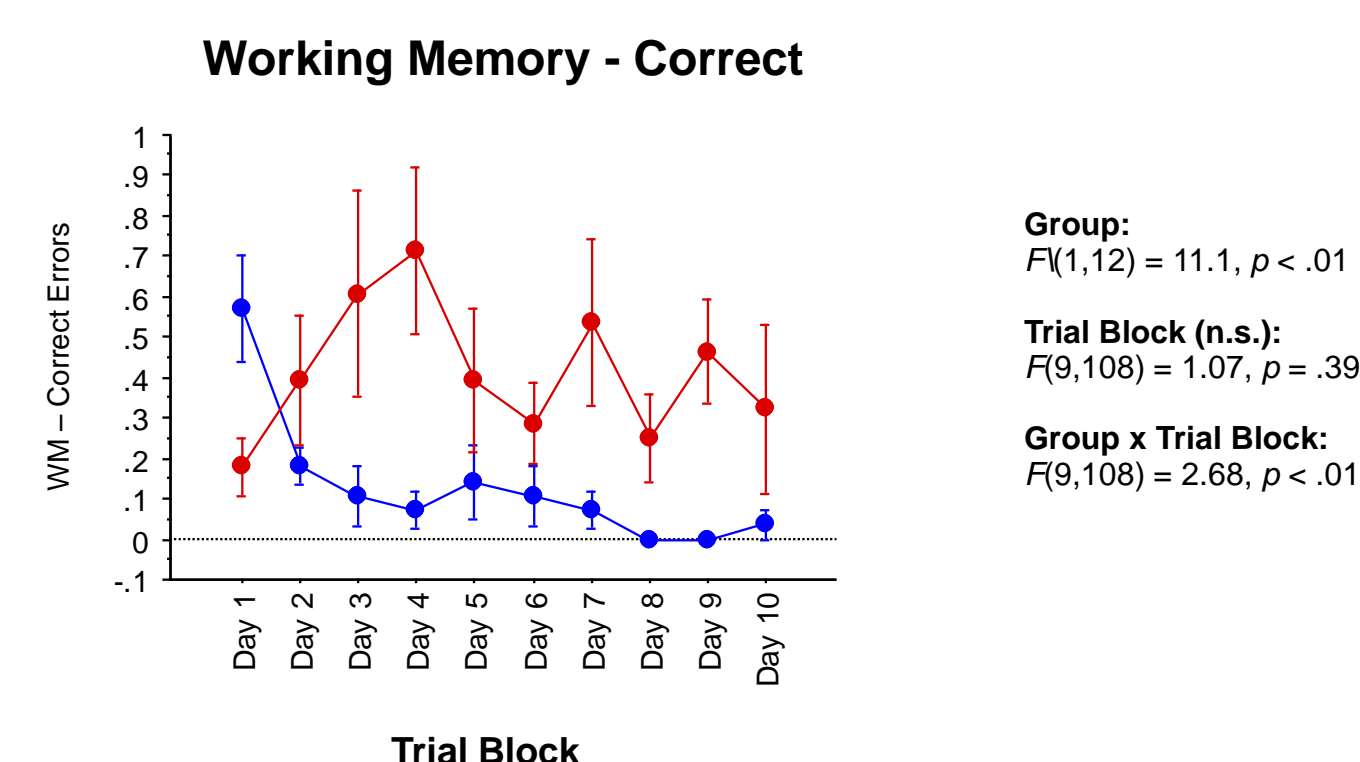
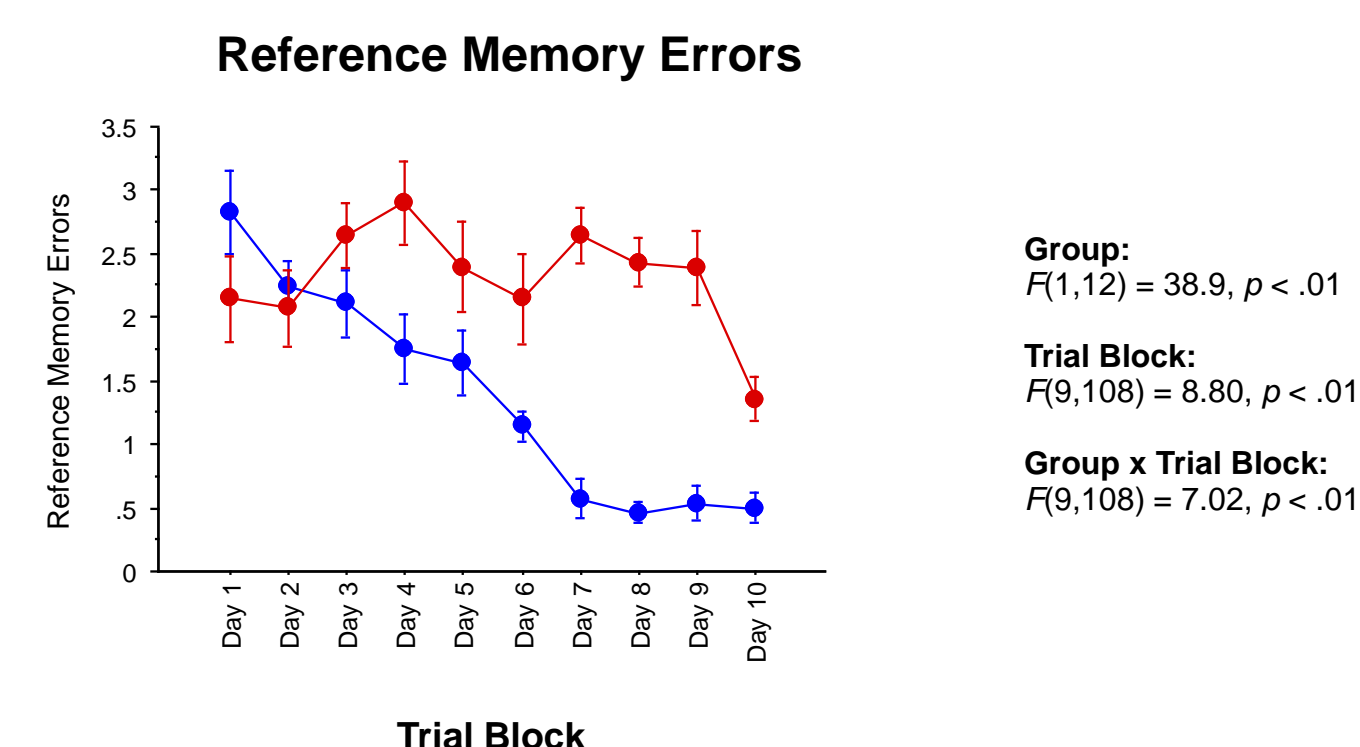
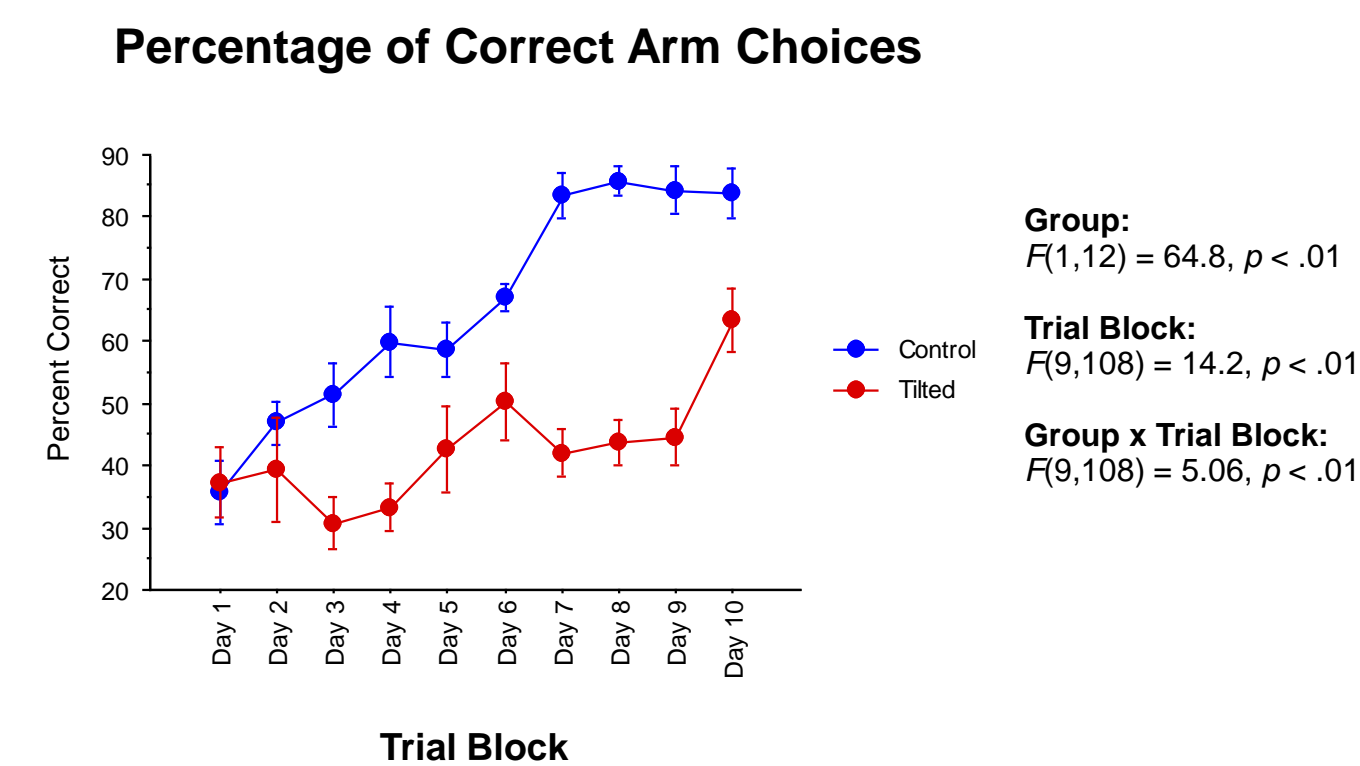
- Two arms baited
- Four trials per day, for ten days

Cued Navigation

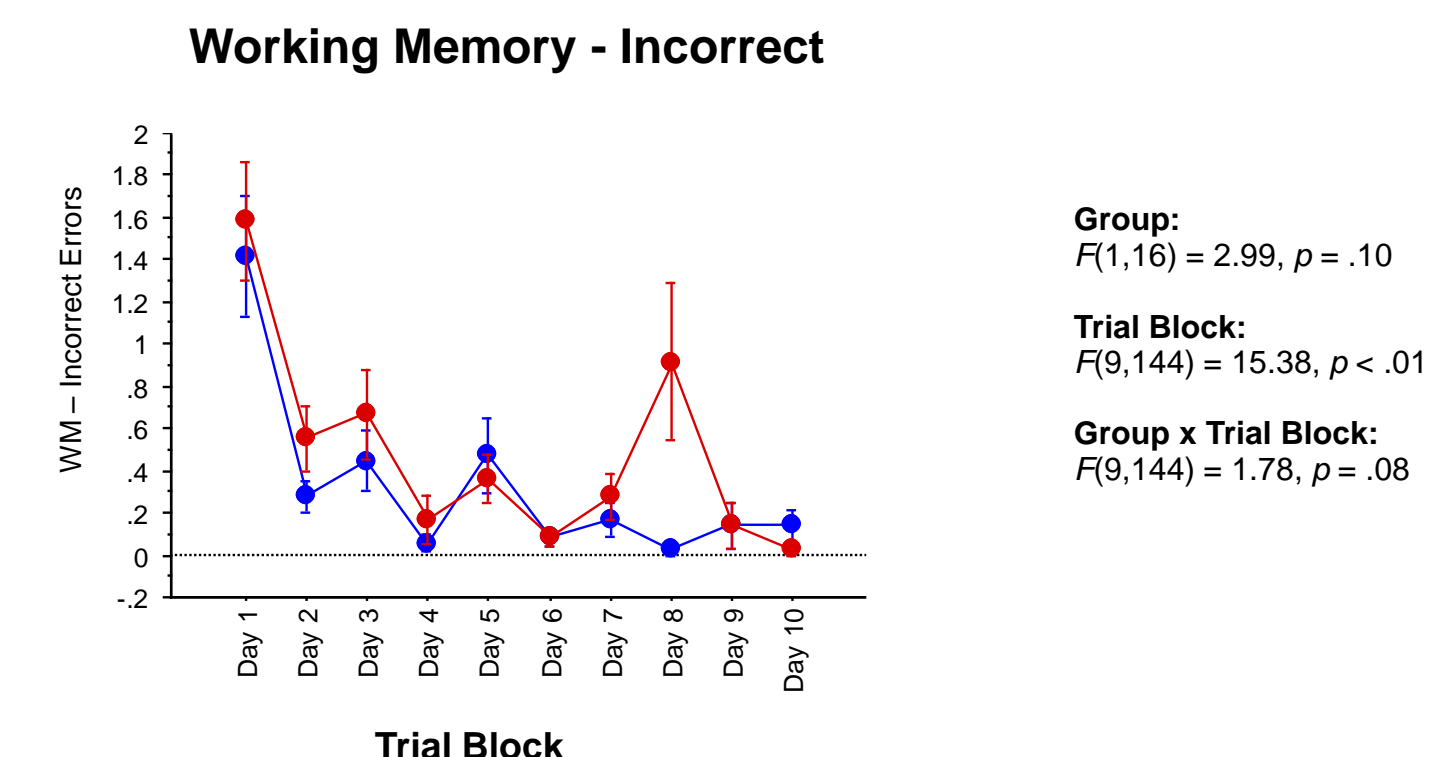
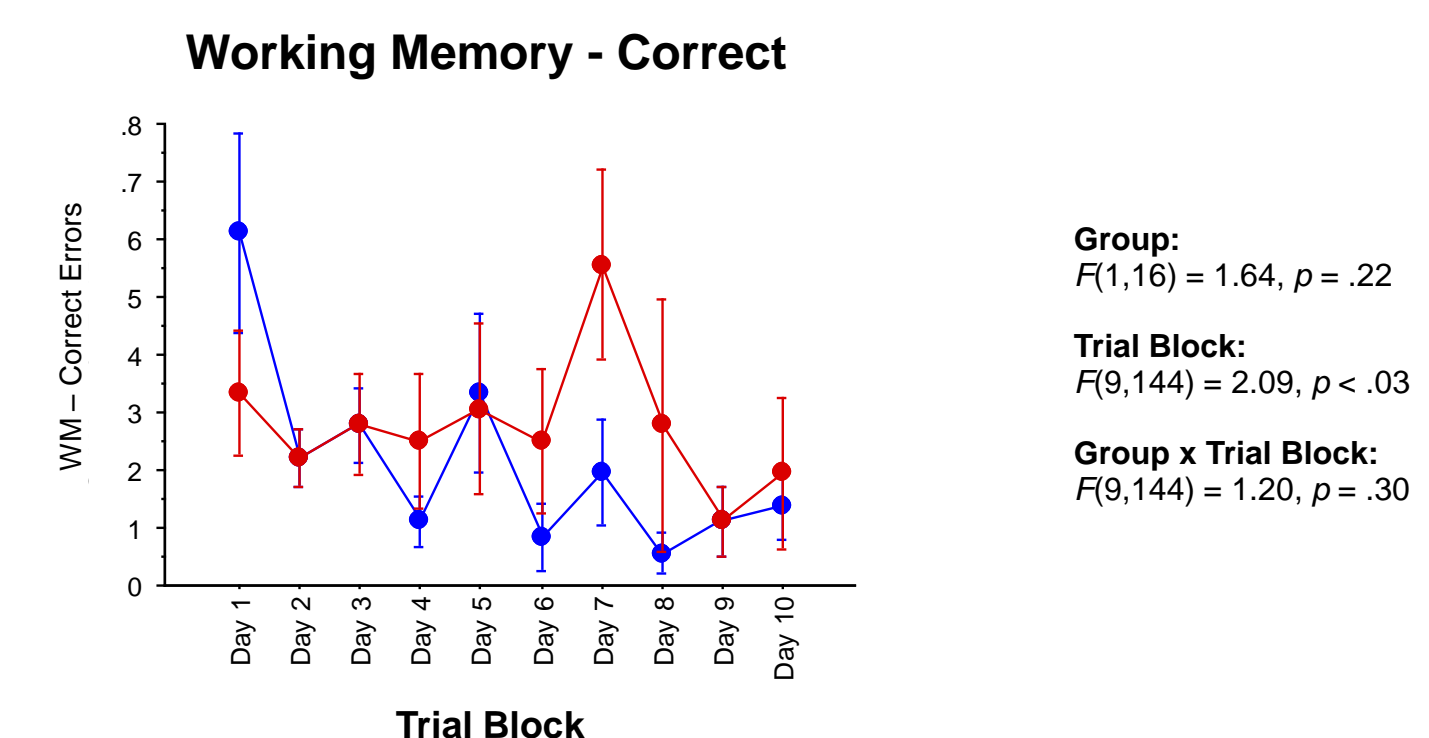
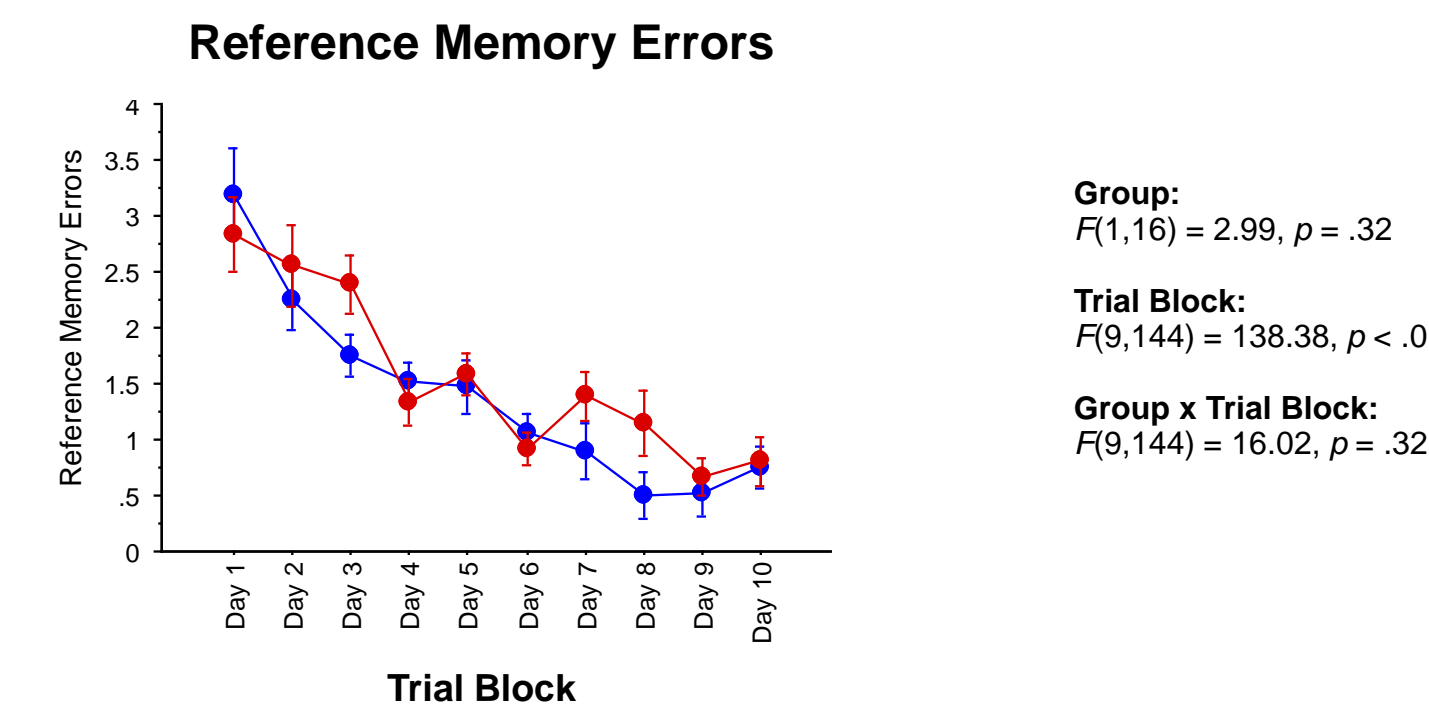
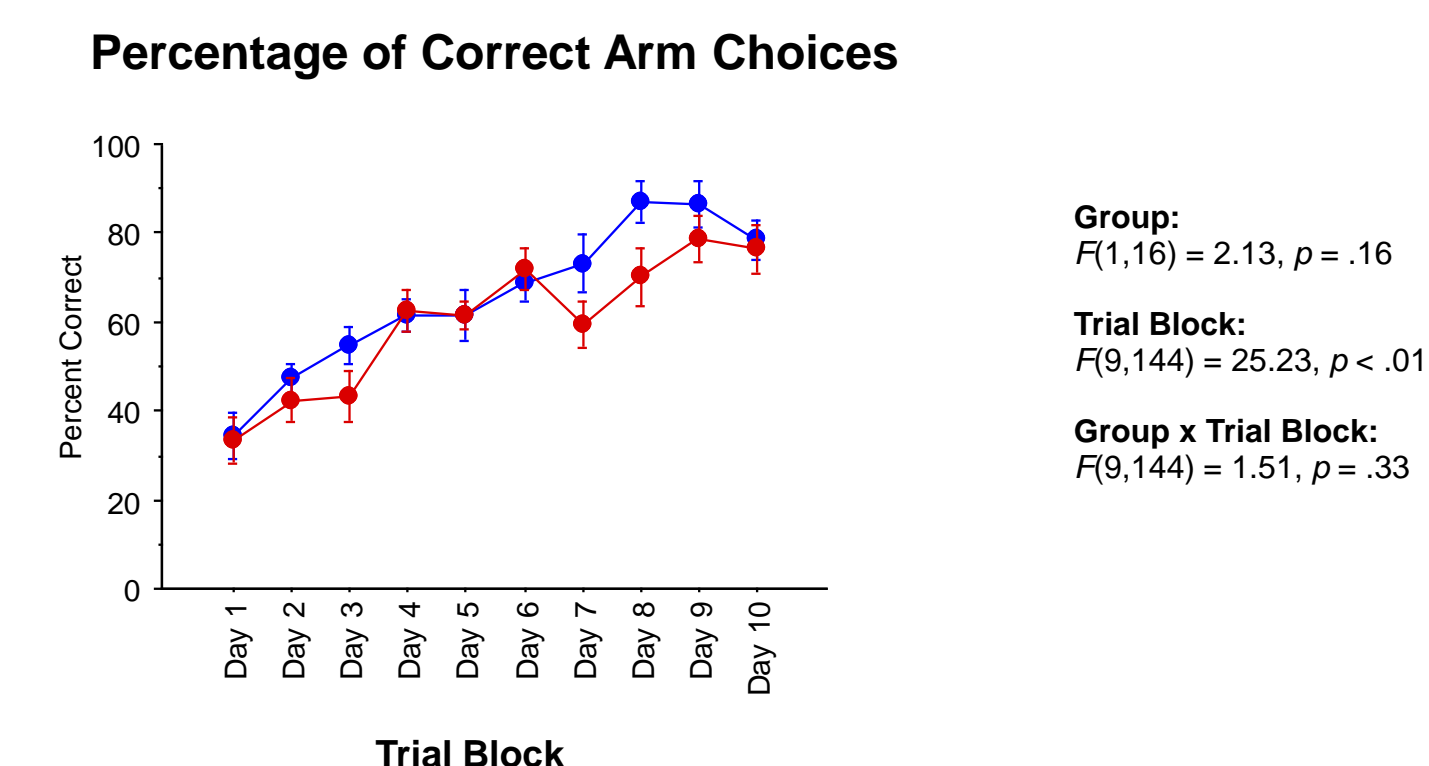
- Two arms baited
- Four trials per day, for ten days
- Cues placed at the end of both baited arms

Results

Landmark Navigation



Cued Navigation



Summary

All types of errors occurred more frequently in *tilted* mice than in control mice on the landmark navigation task, but not the cued navigation task.

Conclusion

Head direction signal degradation is associated with landmark navigation deficits.

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